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Please contact the appropriate permitting authority (either a State or EPA Regional office) prior to acting on this information to ensure you have the most up-to-date permit and/or fact sheet. EPA recognizes the official version of a permit or fact sheet to be the version designated as such and appropriately stored by the respective permitting authority.

The documents are gathered from all permitting authorities, and all documents thus obtained are made available electronically, with no screening for completeness or quality. Thus, availability on the website does not constitute endorsement by EPA.

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
RHODE ISLAND POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 46-12 of the Rhode Island General Laws, as amended,

BLOUNT SEAFOOD CORPORATION

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at

BLOUNT SEAFOOD CORPORATION
383 Water Street
Warren, Rhode Island

to receiving waters named

Warren River

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective on April 1, 2003.

This permit and the authorization to discharge expire at midnight, five (5) years from the effective date.

This permit supersedes the permit issued on June 14, 1994.

This permit consists of 14 pages in Part I including effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, etc. and 10 pages in Part II including General Conditions.

Signed this day of , 2003.

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Angelo S. Liberti, P.E., Chief of Surface Water Protection
Office of Water Resources
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
Providence, Rhode Island

PART I

A. **EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

1. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through permit expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 001A (Mussel Storage System Discharge). Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirement	
	Quantity - lbs./day		Concentration - specify units				
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	--- MGD[1]	0.150 MGD				Continuous	Recorder
Total Suspended Solids					--- mg/L	1/Month	24-Hr. Comp.

[1]The average monthly flow shall be equal to the average of the daily flows where there was a discharge. Zero flow days shall not be used when calculating the average.

--- Signifies a parameter which must be monitored and data must be reported; no limit has been established at this time.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location: Outfall 001A (Mussel Storage System Discharge).

PART I

A. **EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

2. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through permit expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 002A (Mechanized Clam Processing Discharge). Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirement	
	Quantity - lbs./day		Concentration - specify units				
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Production Rate[1]	189,000					Monthly	Inventory Control
BOD (5-Day)	---	2,835	--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr. Composite
Oil & Grease	174	378	--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	1,890	3,970	--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr. Composite

[1]The limits expressed on this page shall be invoked when the permittee's total average monthly production is less than or equal to 189,000 pounds of raw material in the form in which it is received at the processing plant divided by the total number of discharge days. Discharge days are defined as days with a wastewater discharge associated with shellfish and/or soup production processing.

---signifies a parameter which must be monitored and data must be reported; no limit has been established at this time.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location: at Outfall 002A (Mechanized Clam Processing Discharge).

PART I

A. **EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

3. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through permit expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 002A (Mechanized Clam Processing Discharge). Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirement	
	Quantity - lbs. per day		Concentration - specify units				
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Production Rate[1]	226,000					Monthly	Inventory Control
BOD (5-Day)	---	3,390	--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr. Composite
Oil & Grease	208	452	--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	2,260	4,750	--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr. Composite

[1]The limits expressed on this page shall be invoked when the permittee's total average monthly production is greater than 189,000 and less than or equal 226,000 pounds of raw material in the form in which it is received at the processing plant divided by the total number of discharge days. Discharge days are defined as days with a wastewater discharge associated with shellfish and/or soup production processing.

---signifies a parameter which must be monitored and data must be reported; no limit has been established at this time.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location: at Outfall 002A (Mechanized Clam Processing Discharge).

PART I

A. **EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

4. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through permit expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 002A (Mechanized Clam Processing Discharge). Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirement	
	Quantity - lbs. per day		Concentration - specify units				
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Production Rate[1]	263,000					Monthly	Inventory Control
BOD (5-Day)	---	3,950	--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr. Composite
Oil & Grease	242	526	--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	2,630	5,520	--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr. Composite

[1]The limits expressed on this page shall be invoked when the permittee's total average monthly production is greater than 226,000 and less than or equal 263,000 pounds of raw material in the form in which it is received at the processing plant divided by the total number of discharge days. Discharge days are defined as days with a wastewater discharge associated with shellfish and/or soup production processing.

---signifies a parameter which must be monitored and data must be reported; no limit has been established at this time.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location: at Outfall 002A (Mechanized Clam Processing Discharge).

PART I

A. **EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

5. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through permit expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 002A (Mechanized Clam Processing Discharge). Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirement	
	Quantity - lbs. per day		Concentration - specify units				
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Production Rate[1]	---					Monthly	Inventory Control
BOD (5-Day)	---	4,500	--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr. Composite
Oil & Grease	276	600	--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Week	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	3,000	6,300	--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Week	24-Hr. Composite

[1]The limits expressed on this page shall be invoked when the permittee's total average monthly production is greater than 263,000 pounds of raw material in the form in which it is received at the processing plant divided by the total number of discharge days. Discharge days are defined as days with a wastewater discharge associated with shellfish and/or soup production processing. The limits are calculated using a production rate of 300,000 pounds per day.

---signifies a parameter which must be monitored and data must be reported; no limit has been established at this time.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location: at Outfall 002A (Mechanized Clam Processing Discharge).

PART I

A. **EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

6. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through permit expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 002A (Mechanized Clam Processing Discharge). Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirement	
	Quantity - lbs. per day		Concentration - specify units				
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	---MGD[3]	0.200 MGD				Continuous	Recorder
Fecal Coliform April 1 - October 31			200 MPN[1] 100 mL		400 MPN 100 mL	1/Day	Grab
Fecal Coliform November 1 - March 31			200 MPN[1] 100 mL		400 MPN 100 mL	1/Week	Grab
Temperature					120°F	1/Day	Grab
pH			(6.5 S.U.)		(8.5 S.U.)	1/Month	8 Grabs[2]

[1]The monthly average shall be calculated using the geometric mean.

[2]A sampling event shall consist of eight (8) grab samples taken at equal intervals throughout a given work day.

[3]The average monthly flow shall be equal to the average of the daily flows where there was a discharge. Zero flow days shall not be used when calculating the average.

---signifies a parameter which must be monitored and data must be reported; no limit has been established at this time.

*Values in parentheses ( ) are to be reported as Minimum/Average/Maximum for the reporting period rather than Average Monthly/Average Weekly/Maximum Daily.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location: at Outfall 002A (Mechanized Clam Processing Discharge).

PART I

A. **EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

7. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through permit expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 002A (Mechanized Clam Processing Discharge). Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirement	
	Quantity - lbs. per day		Concentration - specify units				
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
TKN (as N)							
April - September			--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Month	24-Hr. Comp.
October - March			--- mg/L		--- mg/L	1/Month	24-Hr. Comp.
Ammonia (as N)							
April - September			--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Month	24-Hr. Comp.
October - March			--- mg/L		--- mg/L	1/Month	24-Hr. Comp.
Nitrate (as N)							
April - September			--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Month	24-Hr. Comp.
October - March			--- mg/L		--- mg/L	1/Month	24-Hr. Comp.
Nitrite (as N)							
April - September			--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Month	24-Hr. Comp.
October - March			--- mg/L		--- mg/L	1/Month	24-Hr. Comp.

---signifies a parameter which must be monitored and data must be reported; no limit has been established at this time.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location: at Outfall 002A (Mechanized Clam Processing Discharge).

PART I

A. **EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

8. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through permit expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 002A (Mechanized Clam Processing Discharge). Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirement	
	Quantity - lbs. per day		Concentration - specify units				
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Settleable Solids			--- ml/L		--- ml/L	1/Month	24-Hr. Comp.
Phosphorus							
April - September			--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Month	24-Hr. Comp.
October - March			--- mg/L		--- mg/L	1/Month	24-Hr. Comp.
Total Organic Carbon							
April - September			--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Month	24-Hr. Comp.
October - March			--- mg/L		--- mg/L	1/Month	24-Hr. Comp.
Total Nitrogen (as N) [TKN + Nitrogen + Nitrite]							
April - September			--- mg/L		--- mg/L	2/Month	Calculated
October - March			--- mg/L		--- mg/L	1/Month	Calculated

---signifies a parameter which must be monitored and data must be reported; no limit has been established at this time.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location: at Outfall 002A (Mechanized Clam Processing Discharge).

9. a. The pH of the effluent shall not be less than 6.5 nor greater than 8.5 standard units at any time, unless these values are exceeded due to natural causes or as a result of the approved treatment processes.

b. The discharge shall not cause visible discoloration of the receiving waters.

c. The effluent shall contain neither a visible oil sheen, foam, nor floating solids at any time.

10. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Director as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

(1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);

(2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-phenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

(3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 C.F.R. s122.21(g)(7); or

(4) Any other notification level established by the Director in accordance with 40 C.F.R. s122.44(f) and Rhode Island Regulations.

b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

(1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l);

(2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

(3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 C.F.R. s122.21(g)(7); or

(4) Any other notification level established by the Director in accordance with 40 C.F.R. s122.44(f) and Rhode Island Regulations.

c. That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or by-product any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the permit application.

11. For the first two (2) years of this permit, the permittee shall analyze its effluent at outfall 002A annually for the EPA Priority Pollutants as listed in 40 CFR 122, Appendix D, Tables II and III. The results of these analyses shall be submitted to the Department of Environmental Management by January 15th for the previous calendar year. The first scan is due January 15, 2004 and the second scan is due January 15, 2005. All sampling and

analysis shall be done in accordance with EPA Regulations, including 40 CFR, Part 136; grab and composite samples shall be taken as appropriate.

12. This permit serves as the State's Water Quality Certificate for the discharge described herein.

13. The permittee shall record the production of the facility as regulated under 40 CFR Part 408, subpart X, daily through inventory control calculations. The data shall be summarized and reported to the RIPDES program annually on January 15th for the previous calendar year.

B. **DETECTION LIMITS**

The permittee shall assure that all **wastewater** testing required by this permit, is performed in conformance with the method detection limits listed below **(the EPA method is noted for reference, other EPA approved methods found in 40 CFR Part 136 may be utilized)**. **All sludge testing required by this permit shall be in conformance with the method detection limits found in 40 CFR 503.8.** In accordance with 40 CFR Part 136, EPA approved analysis techniques, quality assurance procedures and quality control procedures shall be followed for all reports required to be submitted under the RIPDES program. These procedures are described in "Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples" (EPA/600/4-91/010) and "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes" (EPA/600/4-79/020).

The report entitled "Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples" includes a test which must be performed in order to determine if matrix interferences are present, and a series of tests to enable reporting of sample results when interferences are identified. Each step of the series of tests becomes increasingly complex, concluding with the complete Method of Standard Additions analysis. The analysis need not continue once a result which meets the applicable quality control requirements has been obtained. Documentation of all steps conducted to identify and account for matrix interferences shall be submitted along with the monitoring reports.

If, after conducting the complete Method of Standard Additions analysis, the laboratory is unable to determine a valid result, the laboratory shall report "could not be analyzed". Documentation supporting this claim shall be submitted along with the monitoring report. If valid analytical results are repeatedly unobtainable, DEM may require that the permittee determine a method detection limit (MDL) for their effluent or sludge as outlined in 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B.

Therefore, all sample results shall be reported as: an actual value, "could not be analyzed", less than the reagent water MDL, or less than an effluent or sludge specific MDL. The effluent or sludge specific MDL must be calculated using the methods outlined in 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B. Samples which have been diluted to ensure that the sample concentration will be within the linear dynamic range shall not be diluted to the extent that the analyte is not detected. If this should occur the analysis shall be repeated using a lower degree of dilution.

When calculating sample averages for reporting on discharge monitoring reports (DMRs):

1. "could not be analyzed" data shall be excluded, and shall not be considered as failure to comply with the permit sampling requirements;

2. results reported as less than the MDL shall be included as values equal to the MDL, and the average shall be reported as "less than" the calculated value.

For compliance purposes, DEM will replace all data reported as less than the MDL with zeroes, provided that DEM determines that all appropriate EPA approved methods were followed. If the re-calculated average exceeds the permit limitation it will be considered a violation.

LIST OF TOXIC POLLUTANTS

The following list of toxic pollutants has been designated pursuant to Section 307(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act. The Method Detection Limits (MDLs) represent the required Rhode Island MDLs.

Volatiles - EPA Method 624		MDL ug/l (ppb)
1V	acrolein	10.0
2V	acrylonitrile	5.0
3V	benzene	1.0
5V	bromoform	1.0
6V	carbon tetrachloride	1.0
7V	chlorobenzene	1.0
8V	chlorodibromomethane	1.0
9V	chloroethane	1.0
10V	2-chloroethylvinyl ether	5.0
11V	chloroform	1.0
12V	dichlorobromomethane	1.0
14V	1,1-dichloroethane	1.0
15V	1,2-dichloroethane	1.0
16V	1,1-dichloroethylene	1.0
17V	1,2-dichloropropane	1.0
18V	1,3-dichloropropylene	1.0
19V	ethylbenzene	1.0
20V	methyl bromide	1.0
21V	methyl chloride	1.0
22V	methylene chloride	1.0
23V	1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	1.0
24V	tetrachloroethylene	1.0
25V	toluene	1.0
26V	1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	1.0
27V	1,1,1-trichloroethane	1.0
28V	1,1,2-trichloroethane	1.0
29V	trichloroethylene	1.0
31V	vinyl chloride	1.0

Acid Compounds - EPA Method 625		MDL ug/l (ppb)
1A	2-chlorophenol	1.0
2A	2,4-dichlorophenol	1.0
3A	2,4-dimethylphenol	1.0
4A	4,6-dinitro-o-cresol	1.0
5A	2,4-dinitrophenol	2.0
6A	2-nitrophenol	1.0
7A	4-nitrophenol	1.0
8A	p-chloro-m-cresol	2.0
9A	pentachlorophenol	1.0
10A	phenol	1.0
11A	2,4,6-trichlorophenol	1.0

Pesticides - EPA Method 608		MDL ug/l (ppb)
1P	aldrin	0.059
2P	alpha-BHC	0.058
3P	beta-BHC	0.043
4P	gamma-BHC	0.048
5P	delta-BHC	0.034
6P	chlordane	0.211
7P	4,4'-DDT	0.251
8P	4,4'-DDE	0.049
9P	4,4'-DDD	0.139
10P	dieldrin	0.082
11P	alpha-endosulfan	0.031
12P	beta-endosulfan	0.036
13P	endosulfan sulfate	0.109
14P	endrin	0.050
15P	endrin aldehyde	0.062
16P	heptachlor	0.029
17P	heptachlor epoxide	0.040

Pesticides - EPA Method 608		MDL ug/l (ppb)
18P	PCB-1242	0.289
19P	PCB-1254	0.298
20P	PCB-1221	0.723
21P	PCB-1232	0.387
22P	PCB-1248	0.283
23P	PCB-1260	0.222
24P	PCB-1016	0.494
25P	toxaphene	1.670

Base/Neutral - EPA Method 625		MDL ug/l (ppb)
1B	acenaphthene *	1.0
2B	acenaphthylene *	1.0
3B	anthracene *	1.0
4B	benzidine	4.0
5B	benzo(a)anthracene *	2.0
6B	benzo(a)pyrene *	2.0
7B	3,4-benzofluoranthene *	1.0
8B	benzo(ghi)perylene *	2.0
9B	benzo(k)fluoranthene *	2.0
10B	bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	2.0
11B	bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	1.0
12B	bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	1.0
13B	bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	1.0
14B	4-bromophenyl phenyl ether	1.0
15B	butylbenzyl phthalate	1.0
16B	2-chloronaphthalene	1.0
17B	4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether	1.0
18B	chrysene *	1.0
19B	dibenzo (a,h)anthracene *	2.0
20B	1,2-dichlorobenzene	1.0
21B	1,3-dichlorobenzene	1.0
22B	1,4-dichlorobenzene	1.0
23B	3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	2.0
24B	diethyl phthalate	1.0
25B	dimethyl phthalate	1.0
26B	di-n-butyl phthalate	1.0
27B	2,4-dinitrotoluene	2.0
28B	2,6-dinitrotoluene	2.0
29B	di-n-octyl phthalate	1.0
30B	1,2-diphenylhydrazine (as azobenzene)	1.0
31B	fluoranthene *	1.0
32B	fluorene *	1.0
33B	hexachlorobenzene	1.0
34B	hexachlorobutadiene	1.0
35B	hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2.0
36B	hexachloroethane	1.0
37B	indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene *	2.0
38B	isophorone	1.0
39B	naphthalene *	1.0
40B	nitrobenzene	1.0
41B	N-nitrosodimethylamine	1.0
42B	N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	1.0
43B	N-nitrosodiphenylamine	1.0
44B	phenanthrene *	1.0
45B	pyrene *	1.0
46B	1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	1.0

OTHER TOXIC POLLUTANTS

	MDL ug/l (ppb) - Source
Antimony, Total	5.0 - EPA Method 200.9
Arsenic, Total	5.0 - EPA Method 200.9
Beryllium, Total	0.2 - Standard Methods 18th Ed. 3113B
Cadmium, Total	1.0 - EPA Method 200.9
Chromium, Total	5.0 - Standard Methods 18th Ed. 3113B
Chromium, Hexavalent***	20.0 - Standard Methods 18th Ed., 3500-CR.D.
Copper, Total	20.0 - EPA Method 200.7
Lead, Total	3.0 - EPA Method 200.9
Mercury, Total	0.5 - EPA Method 245.1
Nickel, Total	10.0 - EPA Method 200.7
Selenium, Total	5.0 - EPA Method 200.9
Silver, Total	1.0 - Standard Methods 18th Ed. 3113B
Thallium, Total	5.0 - EPA Method 200.9
Zinc, Total	20.0 - EPA Method 200.7
Cyanide, Total	10.0 - EPA Method 335.3
Phenols, Total***	50.0 - EPA Method 420.2
TCDD	**
MTBE (Methyl Tert Butyl Ether)	1.0 - EPA Method 524.2

* Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons
** No Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) MDL
*** Not a priority pollutant as designated in the 1997 Water Quality Regulations (Table 5)

NOTE:

All MDLs have been established in accordance with the definition of "Detection Limits" in the RIDEM Water Quality Regulations for Water Pollution Control. Unless otherwise noted the MDLs have been determined in reagent water by the Rhode Island Department of Health, Division of Laboratories. The MDL for a given analyte may vary with the type of sample. MDLs which are determined in reagent water may be lower than those determined in wastewater due to fewer matrix interferences. Wastewater is variable in composition and may therefore contain substances (interferents) that could affect MDLs for some analytes of interest. Variability in instrument performance can also lead to inconsistencies in determinations of MDLs.

[1]Method detection limits for these metals analyses were determined by the USEPA. They are not contrived values and should be obtainable with any satisfactory atomic absorption spectrophotometer. To insure valid data the analyst must analyze for matrix interference effects and if detected treat accordingly using either successive dilution matrix modification or method of Standard Additions (Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes EPA-600/4-79/020).

To help verify the absence of matrix or chemical interference the analyst is required to complete specific quality control procedures. For the metals analyses listed above the analyst must withdraw from the sample two equal aliquots; to one aliquot add a known amount of analyte, and then dilute both to the same volume and analyze. The unspiked aliquot multiplied by the dilution factor should be compared to the original. Agreement of the results within 10% indicates the absence of interference. Comparison of the actual signal from the spiked aliquot to the expected response from the analyte in an aqueous standard should help confirm the finding from the dilution analysis. (Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes EPA-600/4-79/020).

For Methods 624 and 625 the laboratory must on an ongoing basis, spike at least 5% of the samples from each sample site being monitored. For laboratories analyzing 1 to 20 samples per month, at least one spiked sample per month is required. The spike should be at the discharge permit limit or 1 to 5 times higher than the background concentration determined in Section 8.3.2, whichever concentration would be larger. (40 CFR Part 136 Appendix B Method 624 and 625 subparts 8.3.1 and 8.3.11).

C. MONITORING AND REPORTING

1. Monitoring

   All monitoring required by this permit shall be done in accordance with sampling and analytical testing procedures specified in Federal Regulations (40 CFR Part 136).

2. Reporting

   Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized and reported on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Forms, postmarked no later than the 15th day of the month following the completed reporting period. A copy of the analytical laboratory report, specifying analytical methods used, shall be included with each report submission. The first report is due on May 15, 2003. Signed copies of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to:

Annie McFarland
RIPDES Program
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
235 Promenade Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02908

FACT SHEET

RHODE ISLAND POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (RIPDES) PERMIT TO DISCHARGE TO WATERS OF THE STATE

RIPDES PERMIT NO. RI0001121

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:

BLOUNT SEAFOOD CORPORATION
383 WATER STREET
WARREN, RHODE ISLAND 02885

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY WHERE DISCHARGE OCCURS:

BLOUNT SEAFOOD CORPORATION
383 WATER STREET
WARREN, RHODE ISLAND 02885

RECEIVING WATER: WARREN RIVER

CLASSIFICATION: SB1

I. Proposed Action, Type of Facility, and Discharge Location

The above named applicant has applied to the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management for reissuance of a RIPDES Permit to discharge into the designated receiving water. The facility is a mechanized shellfish processor of Ocean Quahogs, Sea Clams, Mussels and Conch. The raw shellfish is cleaned, cooked, deshelled, sliced or ground if necessary, packaged and then frozen. Blount produces soups and also processes crabs into crab cakes. The wastewater generated from these processes is treated by screening, grit removal, heat pasteurization and is discharged to the Warren River via Outfall 002A.

Blount is not currently using the mussel storage system which circulates seawater around the mussels and purges the sand. It is equipped with a false bottom which allows for settlement of suspended solids. Blount has indicated that they may need to use the mussel storage system in the future and want to continue to be permitted to discharge from it's Outfall 001A.

II. Description of Discharge

A quantitative description of the discharge in terms of significant effluent parameters based upon state and federal regulations is shown on Attachment A.

III. Permit and Administrative Compliance Order Limitations and Conditions

The final effluent limitations and monitoring requirements may be found in the permit. A comparison of the DMR data with the final permit limitations indicate that Blount is currently unable to attain compliance with the daily maximum BOD_5 limits. As a result, subsequent to the issuance of this permit, RIDEM intends to issue a Consent Agreement with Blount that address the above concerns for BOD_5. This Consent Agreement will include an enforceable schedule for Blount to obtain compliance with final limits.

IV. Permit Basis and Explanation of Effluent Limitation Derivation

Development of Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (RIPDES) permit limitations is a multi-step process consisting of the following steps: calculating allowable technology-based discharge levels based on Federal categorical standards and historic production data; calculating allowable water quality-based discharge levels based on water quality criteria, background data, and allowable dilution; comparing technology-based and water quality-based allowable discharge levels to each other and taking the most stringent as Blount's allowable discharge level; comparing existing permit limits to the new allowable discharge levels; and evaluating the ability of the facility to meet the final permit effluent limits.

The requirements set forth in this permit are from the State's Water Quality Regulations and the State's Regulations for the Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, both filed pursuant to Chapter 46-12, as amended. RIDEM's primary authority over the permit come from EPA's delegation of the program in September 1984 under the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA).

Technology-Based Requirements

Effluent guideline for existing Seafood Processing facilities are production-based and found in 40 CFR Part 408 Subpart X. Federal effluent guidelines for this industry (Mechanized Clam Processing) have established existing source effluent limits for TSS and Oil and Grease in pounds of pollutant per thousand pounds of production. The previous permit contained limits for TSS, Maximum Daily BOD_5, and Oil and Grease that are more stringent than the federal effluent guidelines. Antibacksliding regulations, found in Section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act, prohibit the relaxation of discharge limits by using a technology-based discharge limit which is based on an effluent guideline that is less stringent than the previous permit's limits. Therefore, the pollutant discharge rates (lbs/1000 lbs) cannot decrease and the pollutant discharge rates from the previous permit were used.

It was determined in the last permit that tiered limits were appropriate. Tiers were established at 263,000 lbs/ day and 300,000 lbs/day. The change from 263,000 lbs/day to 300,000 lbs/day is roughly equal to a 14 percent change in production. A review of the production included in the Development Document which is on file at DEM and available upon request has revealed that there was a significant variation in the average monthly production from January 1997 to December 2001. Since Blount's monthly average production was frequently below the lower tier of 263,000 lbs/day it was determined that two additional tiers were appropriate. The difference between the two tiers from the previous permit (300,000 - 263,000) of 37,000 lbs/day will be set as the interval between all of the tiers. Therefore, the new permit will contain 4 tiers at the following production levels 300,000 lbs/day, 263,000 lbs/day, 226,000 lbs/day and 189,000 lbs/day. These tiers provide a good fit to the historic production data.

The Department has established Fecal Coliform limits of 200 counts per 100 ml for the monthly average and 400 counts per 100 ml for the daily maximum as a state performance standard. Blount has been able to consistently comply with this limit based on a review of historic DMR data from 1997 to 2001. Based upon a review of historic discharge data, the Department has determined that Blount does not have a reasonable potential to exceed the Total Coliform limits. Therefore, the Department has determined that the Total Coliform limits are no longer necessary and the effluent limits for this pollutant were eliminated.

The previous permit included a limit for Total Residual Chlorine (TRC). Based on the fact that Blount no longer uses Chlorine to treat the wastewater, there is no potential for Chlorine to be discharged and the associated effluent limit for this pollutant has been eliminated.

Water Quality-Based Requirements

In 1990, Applied Sciences Associates (ASA) completed a near-field and far-field dilution study around Outfall 002A. The Department had previously reviewed this dilution study and decided that the designation of the dilution zone is appropriate. The Department has used the results of that study to determine the water quality based permit limits. To determine water quality based

limits, a dilution of 290 has been used to establish the daily maximum permit limits and a dilution of 370 has been used to establish the monthly average permit limits. Additional data on the Departments review of the dilution study can be found in the previous Development Document dated April 15, 1994 which is on file at the DEM.

Temperature is limited in the water quality regulations as "none except where the increase will not exceed the recommended limit on the most sensitive receiving water use and in no case exceed 83 degrees F nor raise the normal temperature more than 1.6 degrees F, 16 June through September and not more than 4 degrees F from October through 16 June." Based on the above dilution factors, a temperature limit of 120 degrees F will be protective of the water quality. Therefore, this limit has been applied to outfall 002A.

Similarly, the pH limits have been established to be protective of the water quality criteria for class SB1 waters. The DEM has also included a requirement that the permittee conduct one (1) priority pollutant scan per year, for the first two (2) years of the permit, to evaluate the need for additional water-quality based limits.

Due to the nature of seafood processing, the discharge may contain ammonia, phosphorus, nitrate, nitrite, dissolved oxygen, settleable solids, and total organic carbon which have the potential to reduce instream dissolved oxygen concentrations, and promote excess algae growth. However, EPA did not establish technology based effluent guidelines for these pollutants and sufficient data is not available to determine if water quality based discharge limitations are necessary. Therefore, the draft permit requires monitoring but does not establish limitations for ammonia, phosphorus, TKN, nitrate, nitrite, total organic carbon and settleable solids. Once a TMDL study is done for the Warren River nutrient loading limits may be established.

Antidegradation/Antibacksliding

The Department has determined that since no permit limits are less stringent than those contained in the previous permit the permit limitations are consistent with the Rhode Island Antidegradation/Antibacksliding Policy.

General Requirements

The remaining general and specific conditions of the permit are based on the RIPDES regulations as well as 40 CFR Parts 122 through 125 and consist primarily of management requirements common to all permits.

V. Comment Period, Hearing Requests, and Procedures for Final Decisions

All persons, including applicants, who believe any condition of the draft permit is inappropriate must raise all issues and submit all available arguments and all supporting material for their arguments in full by the close of the public comment period, to the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, Office of Water Resources, 235 Promenade Street, Providence, Rhode Island, 02908-5767. In accordance with Chapter 46-17.4 of Rhode Island General Laws, a public hearing will be held prior to the close of the public comment period. In reaching a final decision on the draft permit the Director will respond to all significant comments and make these responses available to the public at DEM's Providence Office.

Following the close of the comment period, and after a public hearing, the Director will issue a final permit decision and forward a copy of the final decision to the applicant and each person who has submitted written comments, provided oral testimony, or requested notice. Within thirty (30) days following the notice of the final permit decision any interested person may submit a request for a formal hearing to reconsider or contest the final decision. Requests for formal hearings must satisfy the requirements of Rule 49 of the Regulations for the Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

VI. **DEM Contact**

Additional information concerning the permit may be obtained between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays from:

Joseph Camara
Sanitary Engineer
RIPDES Program
Office of Water Resources
Department of Environmental Management
235 Promenade Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02908
Telephone: (401) 222-4700

Date

Eric A. Beck, P.E.
Supervising Sanitary Engineer
RIPDES Permitting Section
Office of Water Resources
Department of Environmental Management

ATTACHMENT A

AVERAGE EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS AT POINT OF DISCHARGE: Outfall 002A (Mechanized Clam Processing) (1/97-12/01)

PARAMETER	AVERAGE[1]	MAXIMUM[2]
Flow	0.10013 MGD	0.18008 MGD
BOD_5	1939.97 lbs/d	3460.90 lbs/d
TSS	794.01 lbs/d	1545.94 lbs/d
Oil & Grease	39.05 lbs/d	113.26 lbs/d
Fecal Coliforms	<40 MPN/100ml[3]	<140 MPN/100ml[4]
Total Coliforms	744.05 MPN/100ml	12164.01 MPN/100ml
Temperature		87.05 F
Ammonia		24.90 mg/l
Nitrate		0.12 mg/l
Nitrite		0.10 mg/l
Phosphorus		31.24 mg/l
Settleable Solids		13.63 ml/l
Total Organic Carbon		790.72 mg/l
pH	6.97 S.U. (min) - 7.32 S.U. (max)	

[1]Average of Monthly Average Data

[2]Average of Daily Maximum Data

[3] Average of Monthly Average Data (08/98-10/01)

[4] Average of Daily Maximum Data (08/98-10/01)